

Rothenbuhler Scholarship Award. He plans a career in medicine. John was sponsored by VFW Post 6484 in Woodlawn Maryland.

Following is Mr. Meise's submission.

Ever since July 4, 1776, the citizens of the United States of America has served their country in a myriad of ways. Such service, is what preserves the ideals for which we stand in the United States: "life, liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness." These three are the most elemental principles on which our great country rests. Through service to America and our fellow citizens, we can guard those ideals from which our forefathers set forth in the declaration of independence.

The right, that we treasure most, is life. Human life is to be held in the highest regard because we believe that everyone is equal. Color, religion, and social standing do not provide a basis on which a person is to be judged. Since we are all citizens of the United States we are equal. Community service can help us to realize this fully.

During my sophomore and junior years of high school, I volunteered at the University of Maryland Hospital's Shock Trauma Center. I completed approximately two hundred hours of service there and I enjoyed every minute of it. Through the hospital I was able to help people that were in terrible predicaments. I offered by services to people on all rungs of the social ladder and through that I made an important personal discovery. I observed that social class did not pre-determine a person's disposition. Some the the poorest patients I met were probably the most kind-hearted. Whether I was running a patient's blood to the lab for tests or feeding a paraplegic man his dinner, I knew I was helping someone important. I also knew that I was offering such service without expecting anything in return. I believe the satisfaction I received in my efforts at the hospital illustrates what the American character is all about. Through cooperation and helping others we actually provide a service to America itself in what we promote the basis morals and values which our society cannot progress.

As Americans, we hold liberty to be one of the most important aspects of our lives. We have the freedom to choose what we want to do. We may take this liberty for granted, but many people live in countries where they are not granted the freedoms that we use everyday. I feel that this freedom must be protected if we are to continue to live our lives the way we have always lived them.

Our armed forces are one of the instruments, which serve to protect this most precious liberty. I believe the best way for me to serve my country and protect such an ideal is by serving in the armed forces. Presently, I am applying to both the Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Military Academy at West Point in the hope that I may be granted an appointment to one of these institutions, so I might be allowed the opportunity to serve my country this way. I have aspired to serve in the military my entire life and I have been inspired by the many people who have served and by the many who have sacrificed their lives in their country's service.

A few years ago, I was an instructor at a Red Cross program for kids who did not know how to swim. We taught them the rudiments of water activity. I got a thrill seeing children, who had been previously afraid of the water, now able to swim and play in the water and enjoy it. This reminds me that the "pursuit of happiness" in this situation would be quite impossible without the help of the volunteers.

We willingly committed ourselves to helping the children pursue happiness. Once again, this shows how service is one of the

underlying factors in the American character.

While many different people give service in many different ways, these citizens ultimately provide a solid core around on which our country can rest. Everyone's individual service to others eventually unfolds to a single service to America: its preservation. Through volunteering our time, we maintain the very ideals for which the thirteen original colonies broke away from England. In service we continue and protect our freedom, our life, and our pursuit of happiness."

IN HONOR OF OUR NATION'S VETERANS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1999

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of Memorial Day, on May 29, 1999, I had the honor of delivering the keynote address at the rededication and 50th anniversary celebration of the Lilly-Washington War Memorial in Lilly, Pennsylvania, a town of fewer than 2,000 people.

As part of the ceremony, we made special recognition of two individuals who made sacrifices in their own right in serving our country.

With my assistance, James A. Lego, Jr., of Gallitzin, Pennsylvania, was presented with the following medals that he had been awarded as a member of the 1st Infantry Division, 16th Regiment, but never received:

The Silver Star, on July 20, 1944.

The Bronze Star for Meritorious Service.

Two Purple Hearts for wounds received April 16, 1943 and July 14, 1944.

The Distinguished Unit Badge and two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Good Conduct Medal, Pre-Pearl Harbor Medal, Combat Infantryman Badge, Five Overseas Bars and the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater Service Medal with one Silver Star and one Bronze Service Star.

We also unveiled a monument in recognition of the late Mrs. Esther McCabe, a native of Lilly, for her dedication to her country. In 1944 Mrs. McCabe was honored as "America's Number One War Mother" because 10 of her sons were serving in the military. Another son enlisted in 1945. We were honored to have present for the ceremony, two of her sons, Leo and James McCabe, who served in World War II.

In the summer of 1944, Leo McCabe was serving in the Army in Normandy after the D-Day invasion. On a very hot day in Arance, a German fighter plane came over the town and saw a number of gas trucks moving down the road. The Germans hit the lead truck with a rocket, causing it to ignite. While the driver of the truck was able to escape, a young boy who was with him was caught in the flames.

Leo McCabe left the crowd and ran into the flames, the only person willing to risk his life to save the boy. McCabe emerged from the truck with the boy in his arms and McCabe's own clothing on fire, as well as the boy's. McCabe carried the boy to a field, where the flames were extinguished. He then put the young man into a jeep to be rushed to a hospital. Leo McCabe saved the boy's life with this action.

Earlier this year, when asked to comment on his actions for a local newspaper reporter,

Leo McCabe said simply "That was no big deal," and when asked on May 29th to address the crowd at the ceremony, Leo McCabe chose not to make a comment and sat proudly with his family. When given the opportunity, Mrs. McCabe's other son who was present, James McCabe, did step up to the microphone, pointed his hand to his left, said "I worked at that mine over there," and then sat down.

Like thousands of Americans who were called upon to serve their country in World War II, these three men: James Lego, Leo McCabe, and James McCabe, answered that call and served their country proudly. After the war, they returned home, went to work in the steel mills or in the coal mines like James did, and life went on.

It was a distinct honor for me to be able to recognize on this occasion the sacrifices made by James Lego and the entire McCabe family in fighting for our freedom in World War II.

ADVANCES MADE IN FEDERAL FOOD SAFETY LAW

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1999

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark an important anniversary. On this date last year, President Clinton signed the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105-185) into law. Among the many important programs that were created and improved by the bill, I am most proud of the advances made in federal food safety efforts.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform Congress of the progress made by the food safety Crisis Management Team created by the Agricultural Research bill. We all remember the terrible tragedy of the contaminated strawberries served by schools as part of the National School Lunch Program. Some of those contaminated strawberries were eaten by students in my district. Although local and federal officials did an excellent job of responding to the crisis, it became clear to me that there was a need for better coordination of existing federal resources to respond to food safety outbreaks. Shortly thereafter, I introduced the Safe Food Action Plan, H.R. 3148. My bill made food safety a priority for the federal government and created a food safety Rapid Response Team. After working closely with Agriculture Committee leadership, the Rapid Response Team provision was included in the final version of the Agricultural Research bill. I would like to include in the RECORD, a letter from Ranking Member STENHOLM thanking me for my contributions to the bill.

Since that time, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has instituted the Food Emergency Rapid Response and Evaluation Team (FERRET). The mission of FERRET is twofold. The team works together to facilitate a prompt, effective and coordinated USDA response to food safety emergencies. Furthermore, the team evaluates emergency episodes and uses what is learned from each crisis to improve long-term strategies to prevent future emergencies.

FERRET is chaired by the Under Secretary for Food Safety and its membership includes:

the Under Secretary for Food Nutrition and Consumer Services, the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics, the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, USDA General Counsel, the USDA Inspector General and the Director of the Office of Communication.

During the past year, FERRET has met whenever levels of contaminants pose a threat to human health and safety. In just one year, FERRET has dramatically increased the pace at which USDA responds to public health problems. The new team ensures a swift response by USDA to contamination and provides a greater assurance to American consumers that their food is safe.

I am proud of the very positive accomplishments achieved by FERRET in just one year. I would like to take this opportunity to thank them for their efforts. I look forward to working with FERRET on future food safety efforts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, June 23, 1999.

Hon. DEBBIE STABENOW,
House of Representatives,
Longworth HOB, Washington, DC.

DEAR DEBBIE: One year ago, President Clinton signed the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 into law (Pub. L. 105-185). On this anniversary, I would like to take the opportunity to thank you for your important contributions to this bill in the area of food safety.

A significant amount of debate on the bill focused on food safety concerns. Your input, based on the expertise of Michigan State University and the National Center for Food Safety and Toxicology research in your district, contributed significantly to the debate. I would particularly like to thank you for your contribution regarding the Food Safety Crisis Management Team.

Last year, you introduced the Safe Food Action Plan (H.R. 3148) to create a Food Safety Rapid Response team, at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), to respond to food safety disasters. Your bill helped focus the Committee's attention on this issue, resulting in the inclusion of a similar crisis management team in the final version of the Agriculture Research bill.

Through your efforts, the USDA has created the Food Emergency Rapid Response and Evaluation Team (FERRET). During the past year, the team has met whenever levels of contaminants in food threaten to pose a human health hazard. As you know, they have effectively handled a variety of problems ranging from arsenic in peanut butter to lead in baby food. This is an important tool for the USDA to have in the area of food safety.

Let me also thank you for your important contributions to the overall issue of food safety. I look forward to our continued friendship and to working together on the Agriculture Committee. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,
CHARLES W. STENHOLM,
Ranking Member.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HECTOR GODINEZ

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1999

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a great man. We have lost Hector

Godinez to illness but his spirit will live on in Santa Ana.

Hector was born at the San Diego Mission in 1924. A year later, his family moved to Santa Ana and that became his home. Immediately after high school, he joined the military and served with distinction. The battles he fought in, including the invasion of France, led to the Allies' victory in Europe during World War II. He was revered for his service in General Patton's tank unit. His decorations include a bronze star and purple heart.

When Mr. Godinez came home from the war, he decided to continue his record of public service as a letter carrier. President Kennedy appointed him Postmaster of Santa Ana in 1960. His employment with the U.S. Postal Service spanned nearly half a century.

But I would do his memory a disservice if I neglected to mention the many other contributions Hector made to our community. As a founding member of the Santa Ana League of United Latin American Citizens, Mr. Godinez and his fellow activists are to be thanked for the landmark civil rights case *Mendez v. The Board of Education*, which safeguarded the Hispanic children of Orange County against discrimination in local schools.

Hector never stopped fighting, giving or learning. He held a number of degrees, including his Masters', which he received in 1980. His name will forever be associated with the long list of community organizations and boards on which he served.

He guided our citizens through decades of change in Southern California, both as a public servant and an activist. Our lives as Orange County residents are better for his life's work, and I salute him today.

IN MEMORY OF SUSAN YOACHUM

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1999

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I called to the attention of our colleagues the wonderful life and courageous death of Susan Yoachum. No one could better memorialize our loss than Susan's husband Michael Carlson, whose statement I am commending to our colleagues today.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 22, 1999]

GRACE IN THE FACE OF FEAR—SUSAN YOACHUM MET HER DEATH FROM CANCER AS A HERO

(By Michael Carlson)

It was a public event when my wife, Susan Yoachum, died of breast cancer a year ago today. As political editor of *The Chronicle* and as a television commenter, she had become a familiar name and face. Her funeral was covered on television, San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown ordered city flags to fly at half-staff, and the White House sent a letter of condolence.

Susan's struggle with breast cancer had been no less public.

She had spoken and written movingly about her ordeal. She wanted to put a human face on a disease that is the No. 1 killer of American women ages 25-55. She hoped that by personalizing breast cancer, more might be done to prevent and cure it. And she wanted to spread the word that early detection—through monthly self-exams and regular

mammograms—can increase a woman's chance of survival.

My mourning was less public. And I was more private about my reaction to Susan's illness.

Recently, I decided to speak out about Susan and her fight with cancer at the invitation of The Breast Cancer Fund, a research, advocacy and patient-support charity that honored Susan at its annual "Heroes Tribute."

The idea of heroes and the nature of courage are topics that I have thought about a lot since Susan died.

The dictionary defines a hero as a person admired for their courage.

I admire Susan for the courage she showed in facing her own death. What she taught me about courage could be the first chapter of my own self-help book, "All I Need to Know About Living I Learned From How My Wife Chose to Die."

In addition to everything else she is and was to me, Susan is my personal hero.

She did not consider herself courageous and would have been bewildered at being called a hero.

She did not consider herself courageous and would have been bewildered at being called a hero. Two days after realizing her cancer had spread, Susan recorded a conversation with her sister-in-law in her journal: "Patti said last night that she told her friends that I was brave. It sounds so noble and grand that I loved the sound of it at once. Yet I don't feel brave." Susan told me she didn't feel brave because cancer and death scared her so much.

When she was first diagnosed with cancer in 1991, Susan wrote about her fear: "I have met younger women with breast cancer and older women with breast cancer. Some are mothers; some are grandmothers; some are executives; some are artists. They are black, white, Asian, Hispanic, rich, poor, bitter, hopeful—but there is one thing that all of us are, and that is sacred."

Susan was more blunt six years later when her cancer spread. "I'm scared out of my wits," she wrote in 1997. "It's the kind of fear that makes your blood run cold, the sort of fear that floods in when you lose sight of a child in a crowd."

Why do I call such a frightened person courageous?

Courage has nothing to do with being fearless.

"Usually we think that brave people have no fear. The truth is they are intimate with fear," writes Pema Chodron in "When Things Fall Apart." Courageous people are those who persevere in spite of and in the face of their deepest fears.

Susan was intimate with fear. Despite that, from 1991 and until her death in 1998, she lived her life with remarkable energy and spirit. She did more than just persevere. She celebrated life. She faced her illness by living as if each day was a gift. She believed that life was to be enjoyed today, now, before time ran out.

Susan enjoyed her life immensely and brought happiness to those around her. She fought for those things she thought important, including raising awareness about breast cancer. She continued to write about politics for as long as she could because she thought it was important and because it brought her joy. And Susan had fun. In her words, she inhaled life.

That took courage.

Although Susan did not consider herself courageous, she understood what she was doing and wrote about it: "How many times in therapy-kissed California have we heard that the only things we can control are our own responses to what befalls us?" Susan's response to her fear was "to make peace